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(54) **OIL TEMPERATURE SENSOR MOUNTING STRUCTURE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

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G01K 1/14 (2006.01)
G01K 13/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01K 13/00** (2013.01); **G01K 1/14** (2013.01); **G01K 2205/00** (2013.01)

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CPC G01K 13/00; G01K 17/00; G01K 1/14; G01K 1/08
USPC 374/141, 142, 144, 148, 163, 208
See application file for complete search history.

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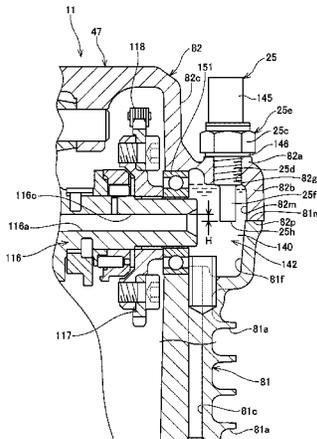
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine is provided which is capable of improving appearance while protecting an oil temperature sensor with a simple structure and further capable of miniaturizing and downsizing a vehicle body. In the oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine in which an oil temperature sensor for detecting temperature of oil is mounted to a cylinder portion protruding upwardly from a crankcase, the cylinder portion has an upper portion laterally covered with a body cover. A head cover is provided on a cylinder head constituting the upper portion of the cylinder portion. The head cover has an upper portion formed with a shoulder. The shoulder is located below a periphery thereof and protrudes laterally. The oil temperature sensor is mounted to the shoulder inwardly in a vehicle width direction of the body cover.

20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



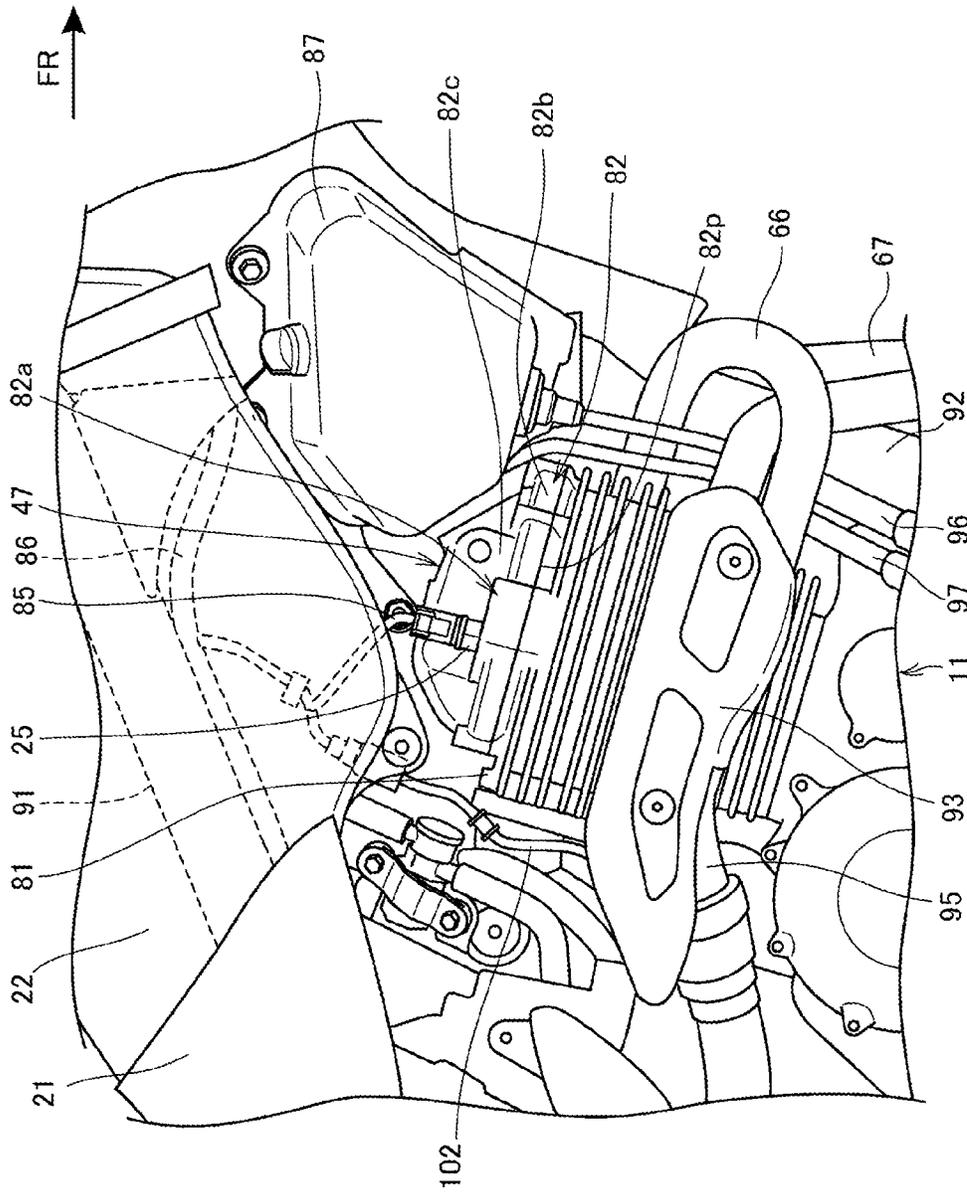


FIG. 2

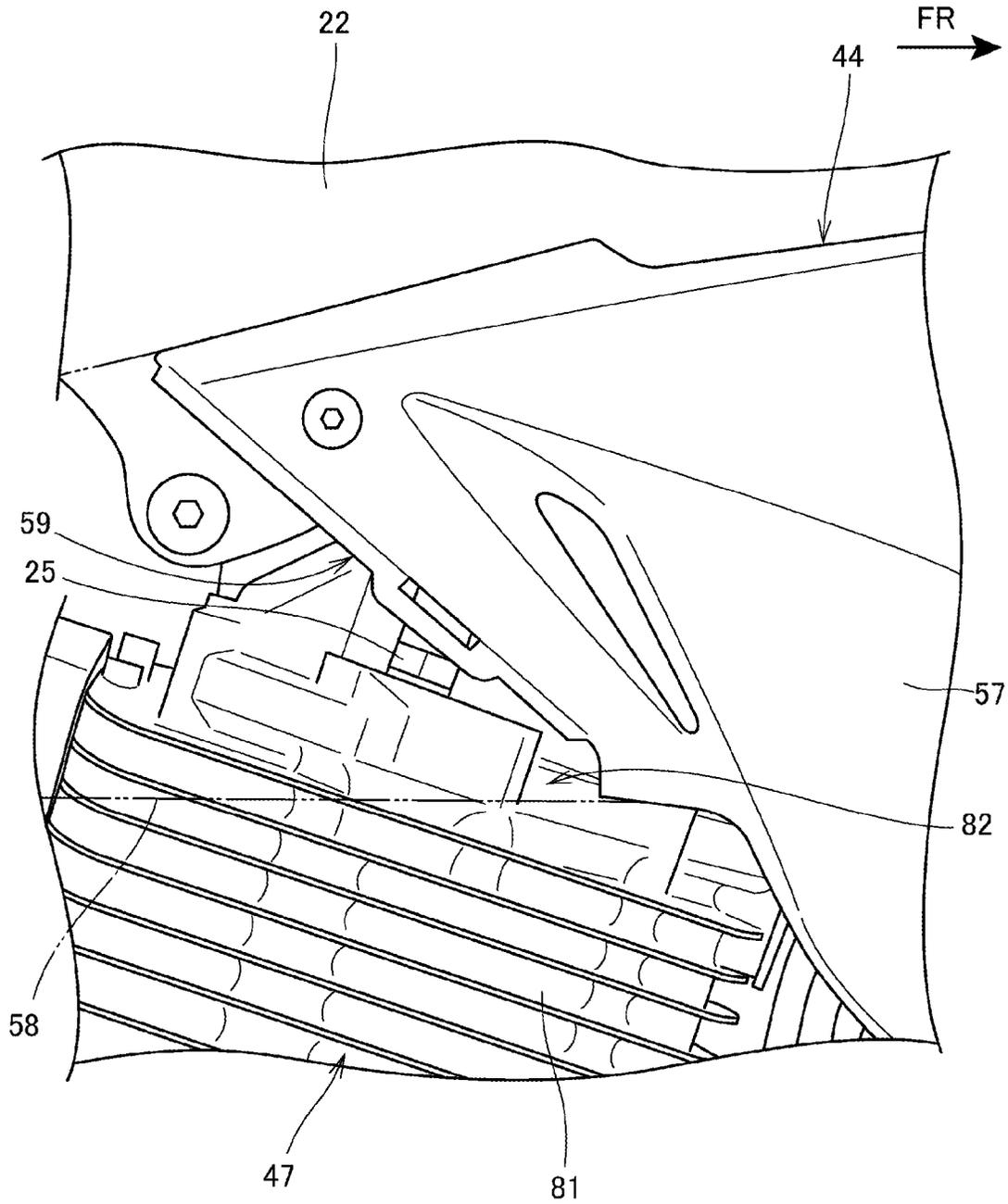


FIG. 3

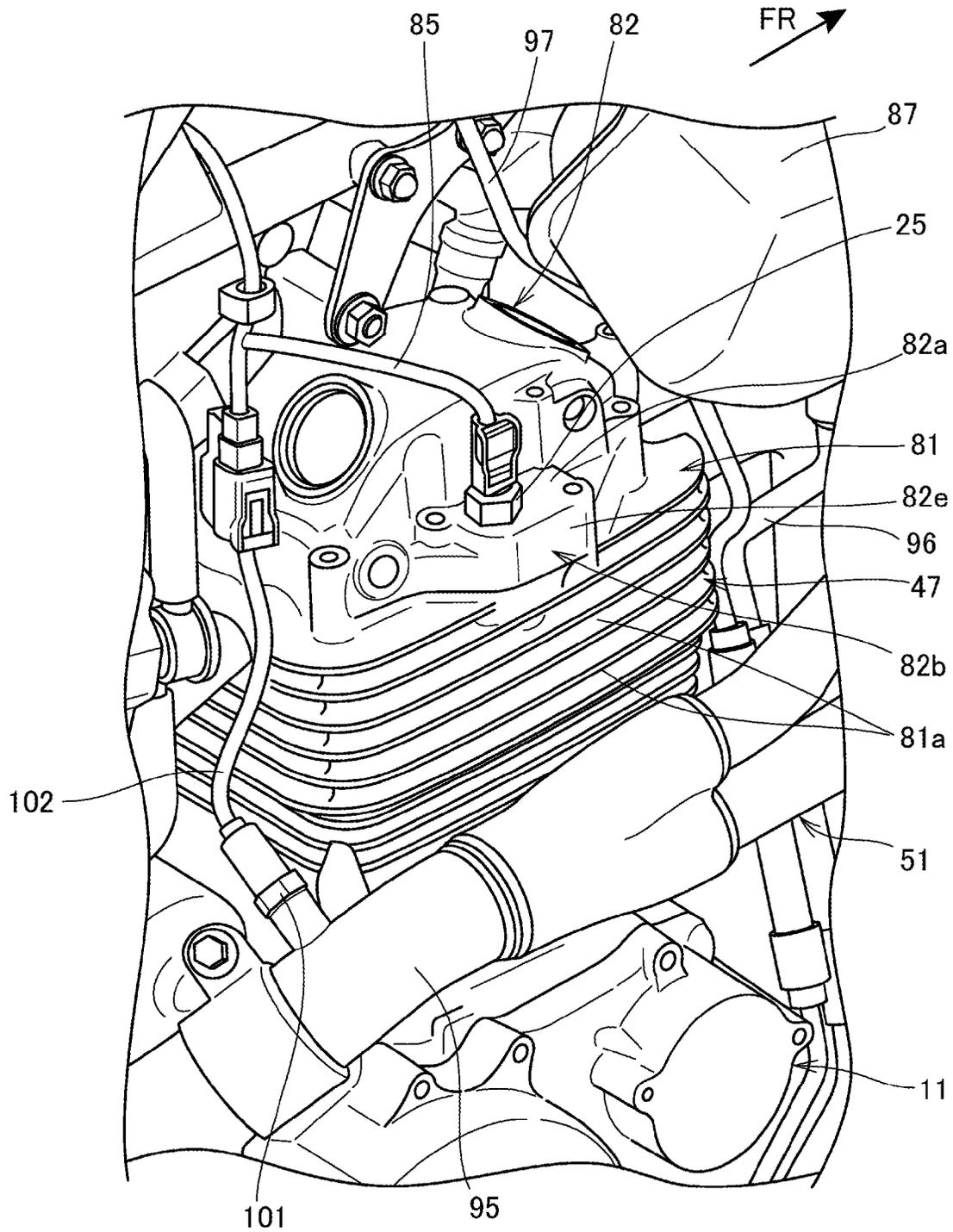


FIG. 4

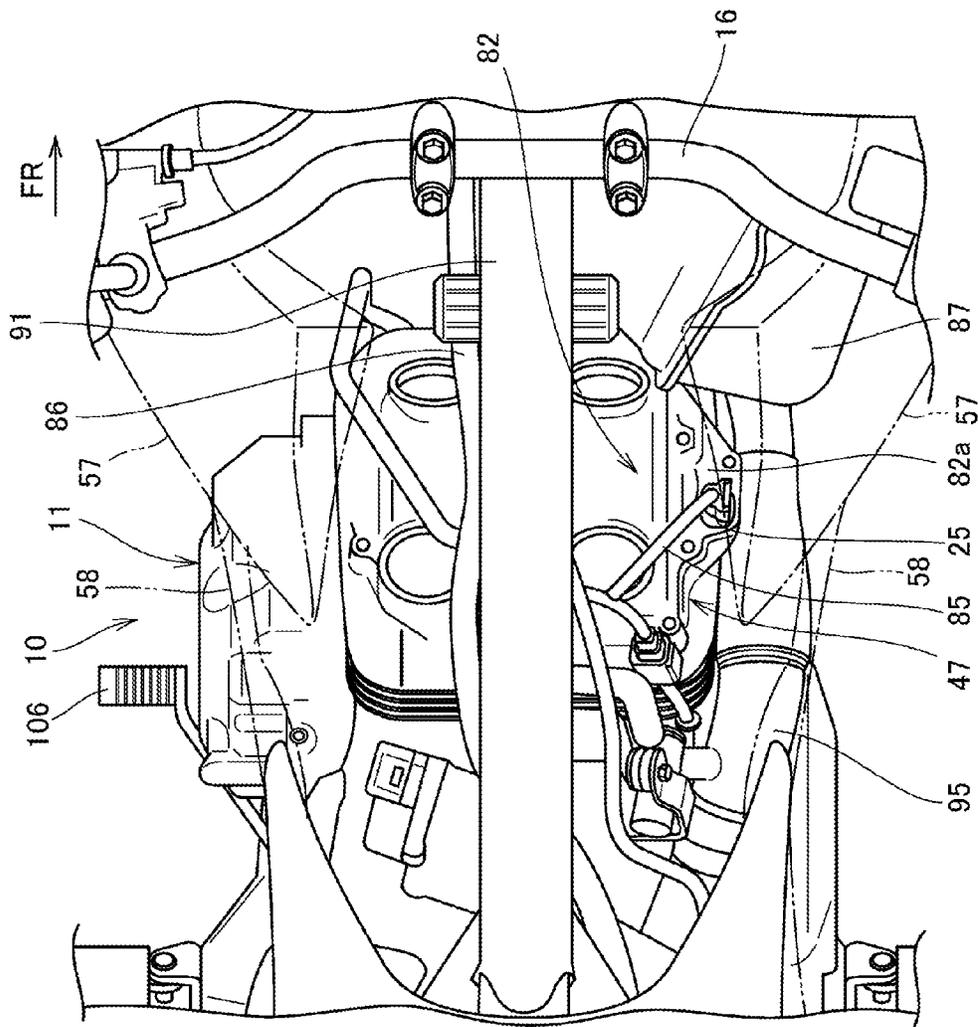


FIG. 5

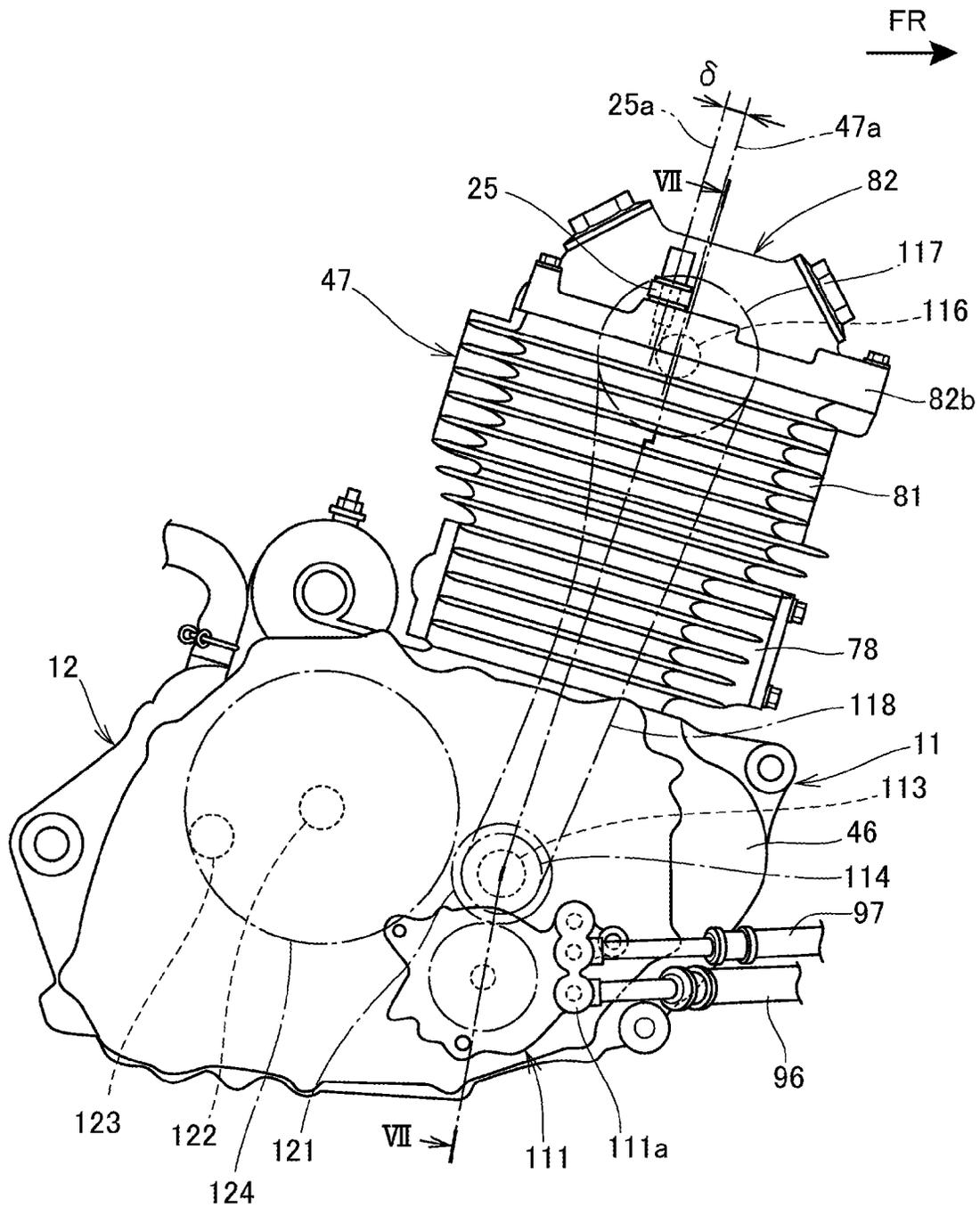


FIG. 6

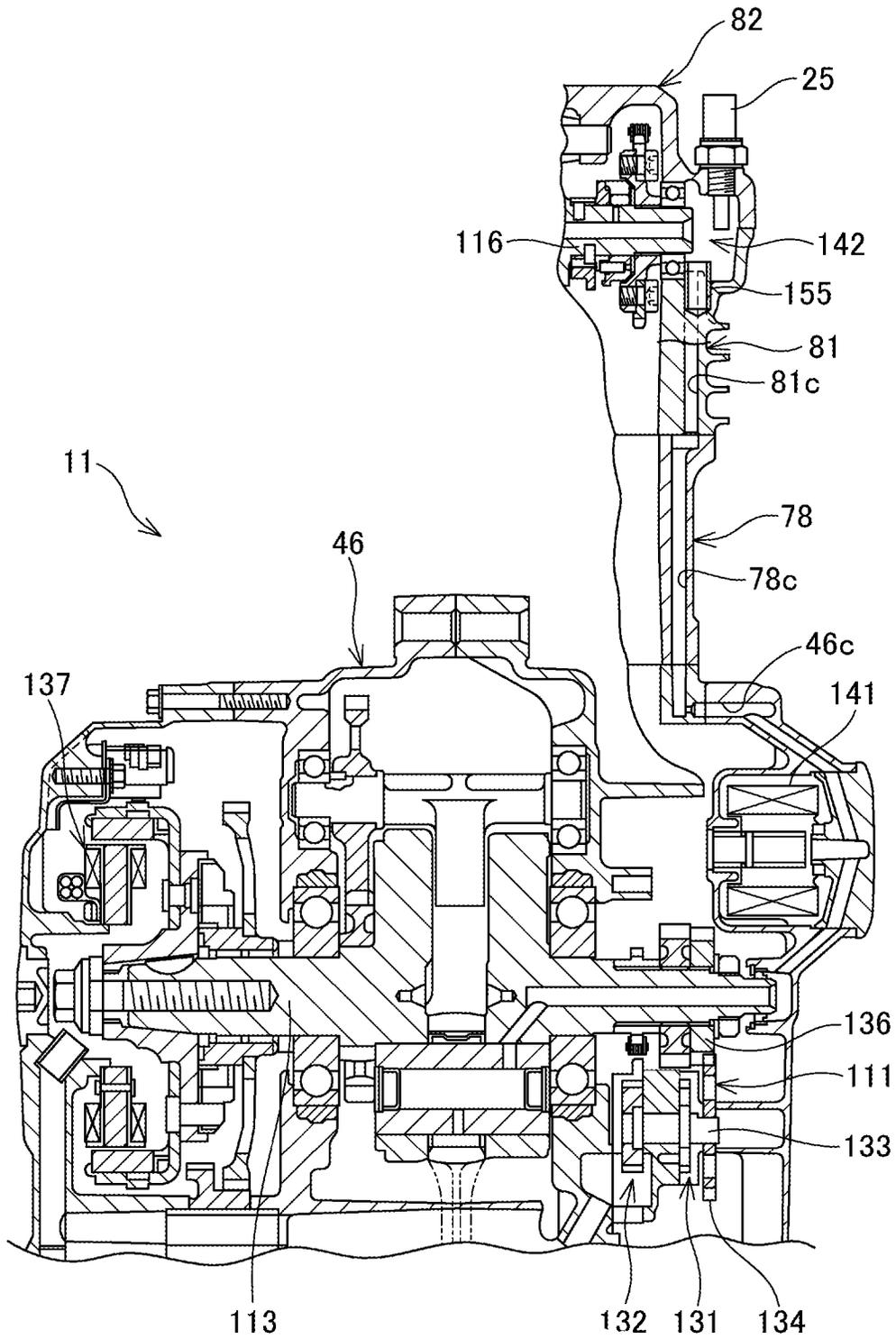


FIG. 7

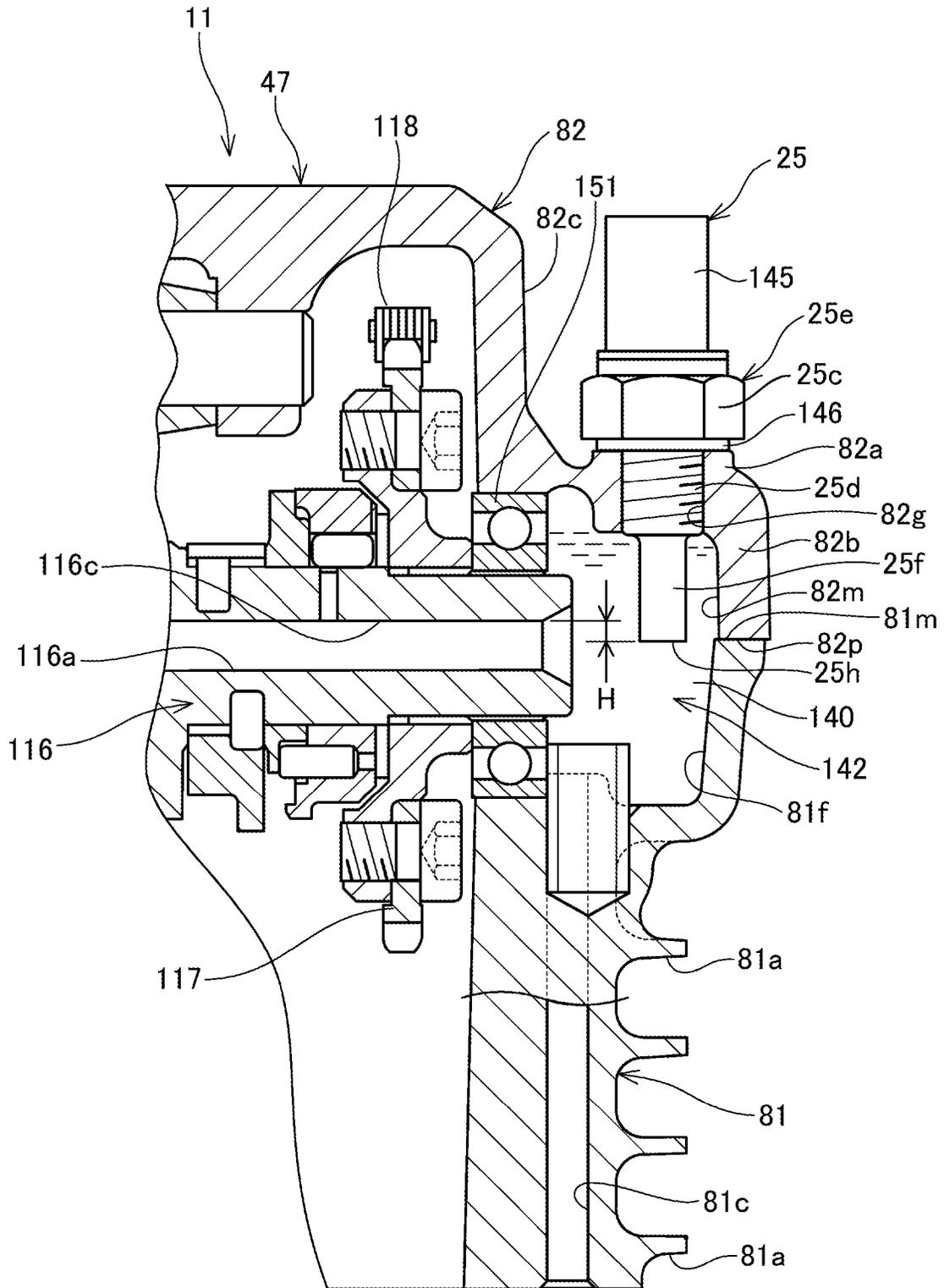


FIG. 8

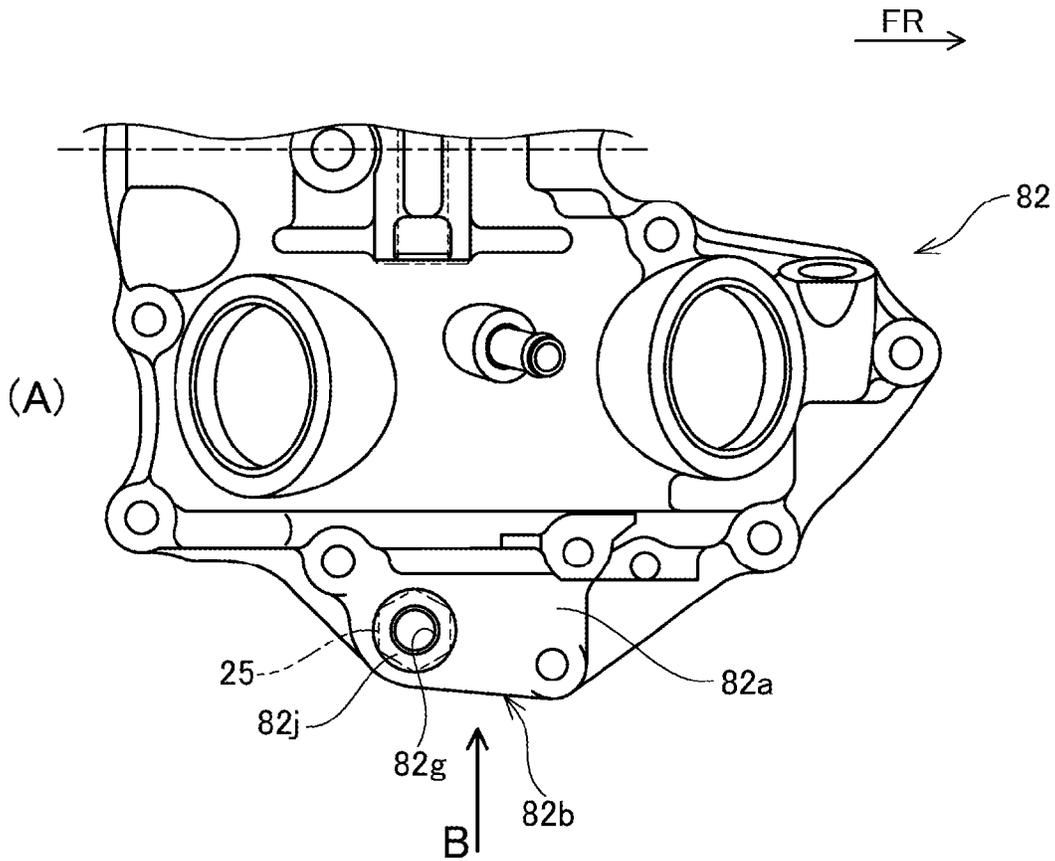


FIG. 9(a)

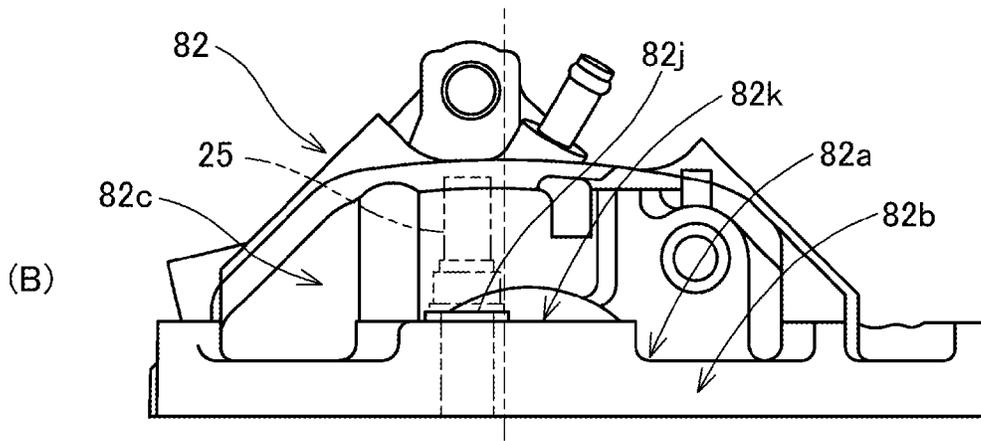


FIG. 9(b)

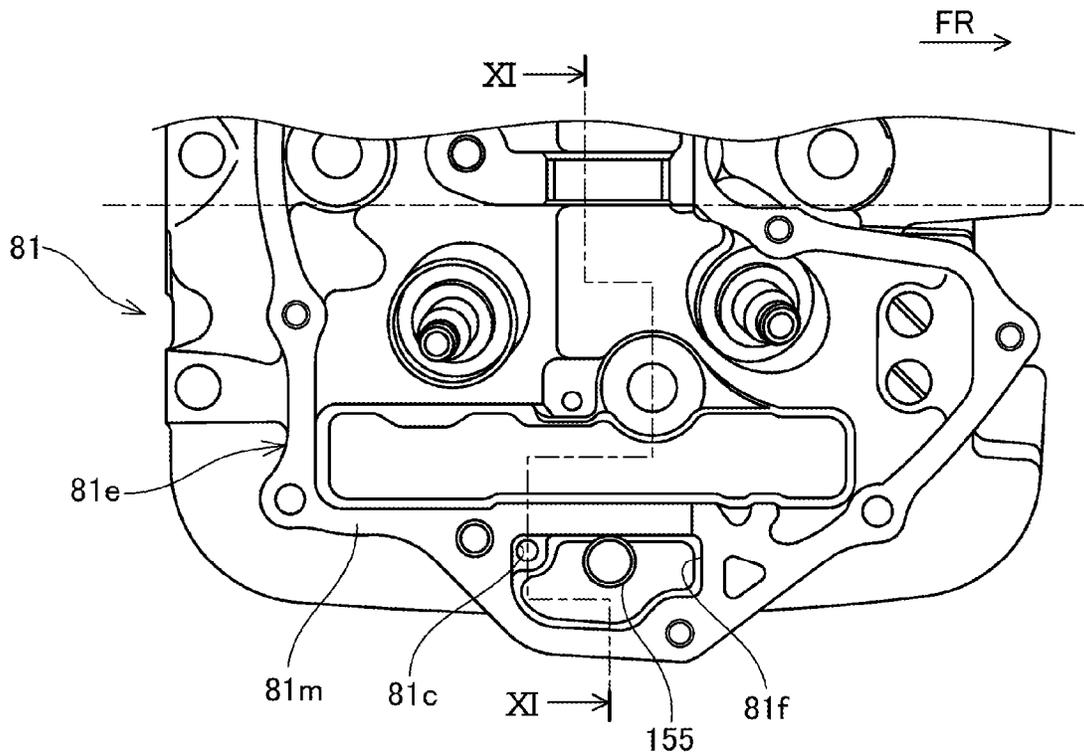


FIG. 10

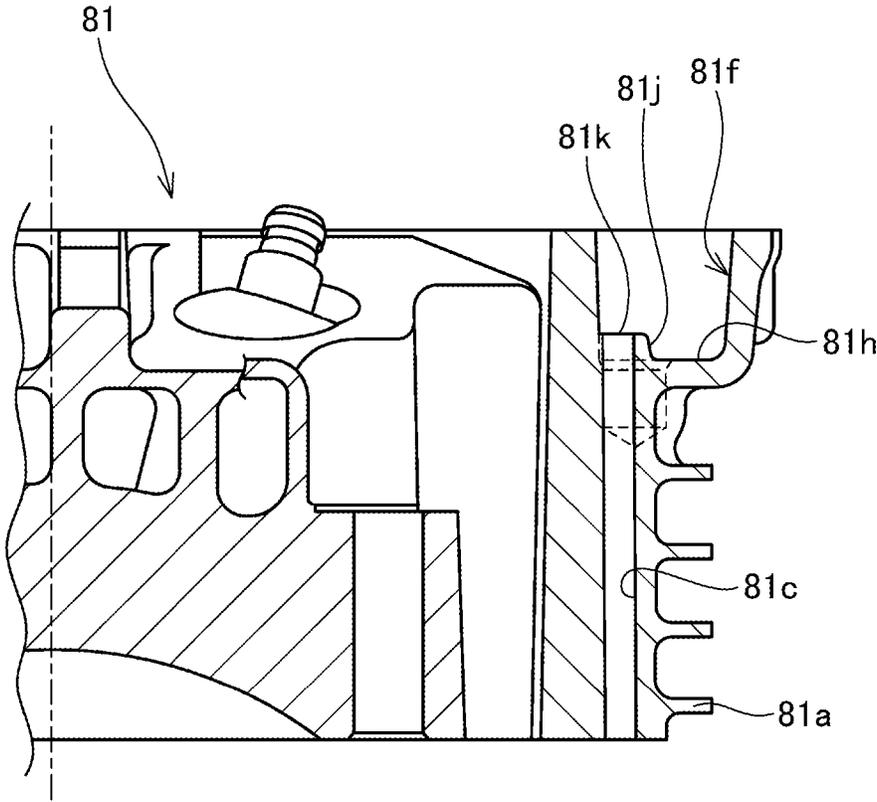


FIG. 11

OIL TEMPERATURE SENSOR MOUNTING STRUCTURE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-008407, filed Jan. 18, 2012, entitled "Oil Temperature Sensor Mounting Structure for Internal Combustion Engine." The contents of this application are incorporated herein in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine in which an oil temperature sensor is provided on a cylinder portion.

BACKGROUND ART OF THE INVENTION

By detecting the temperature of oil circulating through an internal combustion engine with an oil temperature sensor provided on the internal combustion engine, it is possible to accurately gain an understanding of, for example, the warming-up state of the internal combustion engine.

Known examples of such oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine include: structure (1) in which a temperature sensor for detecting the temperature of oil in an oil return passage is mounted to a lower portion of a cylinder of the internal combustion engine together with a sensor cover that protects the temperature sensor (for example, see JP-A No. 2004-293348; and structure (2) in which a temperature sensor for detecting the temperature of oil in crossing oil circuits provided in a cylinder head is mounted to a side of the cylinder head of the internal combustion engine (for example, see JP-A No. 2011-1423).

JP-A No. 2004-293348 discloses the structure in which the temperature sensor is mounted on a lower position in the internal combustion engine. Furthermore, in order to protect the temperature sensor from scattering stones or the like, a sensor cover that protects the temperature sensor from the front is mounted to the cylinder. Therefore, the number of components, such as the sensor cover and bolts for fastening the sensor cover to the cylinder, is increased. Also, to mount the sensor cover, it is necessary to provide a sensor cover mounting portion on the cylinder.

In JP-A No. 2011-1423, the temperature sensor protrudes laterally from a cylinder head, thereby likely to result in a deterioration in appearance. Even if a covering member for covering the temperature sensor is provided, the covering member needs to be widely spaced apart laterally from the internal combustion engine to prevent its interference with the temperature sensor. If the covering member is further laterally disposed in this manner, an increase in size of a vehicle body is caused.

Accordingly, the present invention has been made in view of the foregoing, and an object of the present invention is to provide an oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine is provided which is capable of improving the appearance while protecting an oil temperature sensor with a simple structure and further capable of miniaturizing and downsizing a vehicle body.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In an oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine in which an oil temperature sen-

sor for detecting temperature of oil is mounted to a cylinder portion protruding upwardly from a crankcase, the cylinder portion has an upper portion laterally covered with a body cover. A head cover is provided on a cylinder head constituting an upper portion of the cylinder portion. The head cover has an upper portion formed with a shoulder shoulder, the shoulder shoulder being located below a periphery thereof and protruding laterally. The oil temperature sensor is mounted to the shoulder inwardly in a vehicle width direction of the body cover.

With this construction, the oil temperature sensor can be protected by laterally covering it with the body cover, thereby eliminating the need for a special protective member. Therefore, cost can be reduced. Furthermore, the oil temperature sensor is mounted to the shoulder shoulder formed at the upper portion of the head cover. Thus, the oil temperature sensor, which is disposed at the upper portion of the shoulder shoulder, can be also protected from below by the shoulder shoulder. In this manner, the oil temperature sensor can be protected with simple structures such as the shoulder shoulder and the above-described existing body cover.

Moreover, the oil temperature sensor is covered with the body cover and prevented from being exposed to the outside, thereby allowing an improvement in appearance. Further, since the oil temperature sensor can be mounted to the shoulder shoulder from above and is prevented from protruding greatly laterally, the body cover can be disposed close to the internal combustion engine, thereby allowing miniaturization and downsizing of the vehicle body.

In the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that: the cylinder head is provided with a camshaft, the camshaft being provided at one end thereof with a driven sprocket to which torque to the camshaft is transmitted from the crankshaft; and the oil temperature sensor is disposed lateral to the driven sprocket, in the vicinity of a periphery of a bearing portion that supports the camshaft. With this arrangement, the dead space formed lateral to the driven sprocket in the vicinity of the periphery of the bearing portion can be effectively used, and the oil temperature sensor can be prevented from protruding laterally.

Furthermore, in the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that the oil temperature sensor includes a temperature detector, the temperature detector being provided in a vertically-expanded oil storage portion facing an end of an oil passage formed in the camshaft. With this arrangement, the oil storage portion can be constantly filled with a volume of the oil to be supplied to the camshaft, thereby allowing accurate detection of the temperature of the oil in the oil storage portion and accurate control of the fast idle state or the like of the internal combustion engine.

Also, in the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that the temperature detector of the oil temperature sensor is located below an upper end of the oil passage of the camshaft. With this arrangement, even if air bubbles accumulate in the oil passage or an upper portion of the oil storage portion, the temperature detector of the oil temperature sensor can detect the temperature of oil without being affected by the air bubbles, thereby allowing a further increase in the precision of detection of the temperature of the oil.

Moreover, in the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that the body cover includes two covers separated in a vehicle-body front-rear direction, and the oil temperature sensor is provided in the vicinity of a separated position of the two covers. With this arrangement, by removing one of the covers, maintenance for the oil temperature sensor can be easily performed. In addition, since the oil temperature sensor is provided in the vicinity of the sepa-

rated position of the two covers, the maintenance can be performed from any side of the two covers, so that maintainability can be increased.

Additionally, in the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that a sensor cord connected to the oil temperature sensor extends upwardly from the oil temperature sensor and is connected to a main harness disposed along a body frame, and the oil temperature sensor and the sensor cord are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-body front. With this arrangement, the oil temperature sensor and the sensor cord are protected from the vehicle-body front by the auxiliary machine. Thus, there is no need to make allowance in the length of the sensor cord from an upper end of the oil temperature sensor to the main harness, for example, for objects interfering with the sensor cord from the vehicle-body front, and therefore the sensor cord can be reduced in length.

Also, in the above-described construction, the arrangement may be such that the auxiliary machine is an oil tank that stores the oil. With this arrangement, even after the stop of the internal combustion engine, the internal combustion engine is kept warm by the radiation heat from the oil tank. Therefore, atomization of the fuel supplied to the internal combustion engine is promoted, thereby allowing an improvement in starting performance of the internal combustion engine. Furthermore, the internal combustion engine, especially in the mounting position of the oil temperature sensor and its vicinity, is kept warm. Thus, in restarting the internal combustion engine, a reduction in the temperature of the oil circulating through the internal combustion engine can be prevented. Also, it is possible to accurately gain an understanding of the warming-up state of the internal combustion engine on the basis of the oil temperature detected by the oil temperature sensor. Consequently, it is possible to quickly detect, with the oil temperature sensor, when the warming-up of the internal combustion engine has been completed, thereby allowing a reduction in the amount of time for warming-up operation.

The upper portion of the cylinder portion is laterally covered with the body cover. The head cover is provided on the cylinder head constituting the upper portion of the cylinder portion. The upper portion of the head cover is formed with the shoulder located below a periphery thereof and protruding laterally. The oil temperature sensor is mounted to the shoulder inwardly in the vehicle width direction of the body cover. Thus, the oil temperature sensor can be protected by laterally covering it with the body cover, thereby eliminating the need for a special protective member. Therefore, cost can be reduced. Furthermore, the oil temperature sensor is mounted to the shoulder formed at the upper portion of the head cover. Thus, the oil temperature sensor, which is disposed at the upper portion of the low-level portion, can be also protected from below by the low-level portion. In this manner, the oil temperature sensor can be protected with simple structures such as the shoulder and the above-described existing body cover.

Moreover, the oil temperature sensor is covered with the body cover and prevented from being exposed to the outside, thereby allowing an improvement in appearance. Further, since the oil temperature sensor can be mounted to the shoulder from above and is prevented from protruding greatly laterally, the body cover can be disposed close to the internal combustion engine, thereby allowing miniaturization and downsizing of the vehicle body.

Furthermore, the camshaft provided in the cylinder head is provided at one end thereof with the driven sprocket to which torque to the camshaft is transmitted from the crankshaft. Also, the oil temperature sensor is disposed lateral to the

driven sprocket, in the vicinity of a periphery of the bearing portion that supports the camshaft. Thus, the dead space formed lateral to the driven sprocket in the vicinity of the periphery of the bearing portion can be effectively used, and the oil temperature sensor can be prevented from protruding laterally.

Furthermore, the temperature detector of the oil temperature sensor is provided in the vertically-expanded oil storage portion facing the end of the oil passage formed in the camshaft. Thus, the oil storage portion can be constantly filled with a volume of the oil to be supplied to the camshaft, thereby allowing accurate detection of the temperature of the oil in the oil storage portion and accurate control of the fast idle state or the like of the internal combustion engine.

Also, the temperature detector of the oil temperature sensor is located below the upper end of the oil passage of the camshaft. Thus, even if air bubbles accumulate in the oil passage or an upper portion of the oil storage portion, the temperature detector of the oil temperature sensor can detect the temperature of oil without being affected by the air bubbles, thereby allowing a further increase in the precision of detection of the temperature of the oil.

Moreover, the body cover includes the two covers separated in the vehicle-body front-rear direction, and the oil temperature sensor is provided in the vicinity of the separated position of the two covers. Thus, by removing one of the covers, maintenance for the oil temperature sensor can be easily performed. In addition, since the oil temperature sensor is provided in the vicinity of the separated position of the two covers, the maintenance can be performed from any side of the two covers, so that maintainability can be increased.

Additionally, the sensor cord connected to the oil temperature sensor extends upwardly from the oil temperature sensor and is connected to the main harness disposed along the body frame, and the oil temperature sensor and the sensor cord are covered with the auxiliary machine from the vehicle-body front. Thus, since the oil temperature sensor and the sensor cord are protected from the vehicle-body front by the auxiliary machine, there is no need to make allowance in the length of the sensor cord from an upper end of the oil temperature sensor to the main harness, for example, for objects interfering with the sensor cord from the vehicle-body front, and therefore the sensor cord can be reduced in length.

Also, the auxiliary machine is the oil tank that stores the oil. Thus, even after the stop of the internal combustion engine, the internal combustion engine is kept warm by the radiation heat from the oil tank. Therefore, atomization of the fuel supplied to the internal combustion engine is promoted, thereby allowing an improvement in starting performance of the internal combustion engine. Furthermore, the internal combustion engine, especially in the mounting position of the oil temperature sensor and its vicinity, is kept warm. Thus, in restarting the internal combustion engine, a reduction in the temperature of the oil circulating through the internal combustion engine can be prevented. Also, it is possible to accurately gain an understanding of the warming-up state of the internal combustion engine on the basis of the oil temperature detected by the oil temperature sensor. Consequently, it is possible to quickly detect, with the oil temperature sensor, when the warming-up of the internal combustion engine has been completed, thereby allowing a reduction in the amount of time for warming-up operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The advantages of the invention will become apparent in the following description taken in conjunction with the drawings wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a right side view showing a motorcycle equipped with an internal combustion engine;

FIG. 2 is a right side view showing parts of the motorcycle;

FIG. 3 is a right side view showing parts of the motorcycle with a portion of a body cover mounted;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing a cylinder portion of the internal combustion engine, with an oil temperature sensor mounted, and its periphery;

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing parts of the motorcycle;

FIG. 6 is a right side view showing the internal combustion engine;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along line VII-VII of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view showing an upper portion of the cylinder portion of the internal combustion engine;

FIG. 9(a)-9(b) is an illustration showing a head cover;

FIG. 10 is an illustration showing the essential parts of a cylinder head;

FIG. 11 is a sectional view taken along line XI-XI of FIG. 10;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, an embodiment will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. It is to be noted that, throughout the description, references to directions, such as front, rear, left, right, upward, and downward, are made with reference to a vehicle body, unless otherwise stated. It is also to be noted that, in the drawings, reference numeral FR denotes the front of the vehicle body, reference numeral UP denotes the upper side of the vehicle body, and reference numeral LE denotes the left of the vehicle body.

FIG. 1 is a right side view showing a motorcycle 10 equipped with an internal combustion engine 11.

The motorcycle 10 is composed mainly of: a body frame 13 serving as a framework; a front wheel 14; a handlebar 16 for steering the front wheel 14; the internal combustion engine 11 supported at a lower portion of the body frame 13; a rear wheel 18 that is driven by the power of the internal combustion engine 11; a seat 21; and a fuel tank 22 that stores the fuel for use in the internal combustion engine 11. An oil temperature sensor 25 for detecting the temperature of oil circulating through the internal combustion engine 11 is mounted to an upper portion of the internal combustion engine 11.

More specifically, the motorcycle 10 includes: a front fork 31 that is supported at a front end of the body frame 13 in such a manner as to be turnable right and left; the front wheel 14 that is mounted to a lower end of the front fork 31 through an axle 32; the handlebar 16 that is mounted to an upper end of the front fork 31; a pair of left and right lower frames 34 (only the reference numeral 34 on the near side is shown) that form a lower portion of the body frame 13; a pair of left and right center frames 36 that are coupled to rear ends of the lower frames 34 and form the body frame 13; the internal combustion engine 11 that is mounted to the lower frames 34 and the center frames 36; pivot plates 37 (only the reference numeral 37 on the near side is shown) that are mounted to the center frames 36 and form the body frame 13; a swing arm 41 that is vertically swingably mounted to the pivot plates 37 through a pivot shaft 38; the rear wheel 18 that is mounted to a rear end of the swing arm 41 through an axle 42; the fuel tank 22 that is mounted to an upper front portion of the body frame 13; the seat 21 that is disposed at the rear of the fuel tank 22 and mounted to a rear portion of the body frame 13; a link mechanism 23 that couples the body frame 13 and the swing arm 41 to each other; a cushion unit 43 that extends between the link

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mechanism 23 and the body frame 13; and a body cover 44 that laterally covers an upper portion of the body frame 13.

The internal combustion engine 11 includes a cylinder portion 47 that protrudes upwardly from a crankcase 46. An exhaust system 51 extends rearwardly of the vehicle body from a front portion of the cylinder portion 47.

The body cover 44 is composed of: a front cowl 56 that covers the periphery of a headlight 55; a pair of left and right front shrouds 57 (only the reference numeral 57 on the near side is shown) that laterally covers an upper portion of the front fork 31, a front portion of the fuel tank 22, and an upper portion of the internal combustion engine 11; a pair of left and right side covers 58 (only the reference numeral 58 on the near side is shown) that laterally covers lower portions of the fuel tank 22 and the seat 21; and a pair of left and right center covers 61 (only the reference numeral 61 on the near side is shown) that laterally covers the center of side portions of the vehicle body.

It is to be noted that reference numeral 65 denotes a front fender that covers the front wheel 14 from above; reference signs 66 and 67 denote exhaust pipes that constitute the exhaust system 51; reference numeral 68 denotes a muffler that constitutes the exhaust system 51; reference numeral 71 denotes a side stand; reference numeral 72 denotes a rider step; reference numeral 73 denotes a pillion step; reference numeral 74 denotes a tail lamp; and reference numeral 76 denotes a rear fender that covers the rear wheel 18 from above.

FIG. 2 is a right side view showing parts of the motorcycle.

A cylinder head 81 and a head cover 82 that closes an upper opening of the cylinder head 81 are provided at an upper portion of the cylinder portion 47 of the internal combustion engine 11. The head cover 82 is formed, on the right of an upper surface thereof, with a shoulder 82a that is lowered with respect to its periphery. The oil temperature sensor 25 is mounted to the shoulder 82a in such a manner as to extend in a direction perpendicular to a mating face 82p of the head cover 82 with the cylinder head 81. It is to be noted that reference numeral 85 denotes a sensor cord that is connected to an upper portion of the oil temperature sensor 25. The sensor cord 85 extends upwardly from the oil temperature sensor 25 and is connected to a main harness 86 that extends in a vehicle-body front-rear direction.

The oil temperature sensor 25 is surrounded from above by the fuel tank 22, from the front by an oil tank 87 that constitutes a dry sump lubricating structure, from below by a lower wall 82b that forms the shoulder 82a of the head cover 82, from the left (the far side) by a vertical wall 82c that forms the shoulder 82a of the head cover 82, and from the right (the near side) by the body cover 44 (more specifically, the front shroud 57 and the side cover 58). It is to be noted that reference signs 91 and 92 denote a main frame and a down frame that constitute the body frame 13; reference numeral 93 denotes a heat shield cover that covers rear portions of the exhaust pipes 66 and 67 and a collecting pipe 95 connected to the exhaust pipes 66 and 67; and reference signs 96 and 97 denote two oil tubes that are connected between an oil pump (not shown) provided on the internal combustion engine 11 and the oil tank 87.

As described above, the oil temperature sensor 25 is surrounded by the fuel tank 22, the oil tank 87, the lower wall 82b, the vertical wall 82c, and the body cover 44. Thus, the oil temperature sensor 25 can be protected from collision of spatters, such as stones and dirt, against the oil temperature sensor 25, or objects interfering with the oil temperature sensor 25. Furthermore, the oil tank 87 is disposed close to the oil temperature sensor 25, the head cover 82, and the cylinder head 81. Thus, for example, when the operation of the internal

combustion engine **11** is stopped, the head cover **82** and the cylinder head **81** can be kept warm by high-temperature heat from the oil tank **87**.

An oil temperature signal detected by the oil temperature sensor **25** is sent to an engine control unit (ECU) (not shown). On the basis of the oil temperature signal, the engine control unit controls, for example, during idling of the internal combustion engine **11**, the amount of fuel supply to a combustion chamber of the internal combustion engine **11** from a fuel injection valve (not shown) to increase or decrease idle-speed in starting the internal combustion engine **11**.

For example, if the oil temperature is lower than a predetermined temperature, the engine control unit determines that warming-up of the internal combustion engine **11** is necessary, and increases the amount of fuel and the idle-speed (so-called "fast idle"). On the other hand, if the oil temperature becomes the predetermined temperature or more, the engine control unit determines that warming-up of the internal combustion engine **11** has been completed, and decreases the amount of fuel and the idle-speed.

FIG. 3 is a right side view showing the essential parts of the motorcycle with a portion of the body cover mounted, and shows the state in which the side cover **58** constituting the body cover **44** is removed from the vehicle body and the front shroud **57** constituting the body cover **44** is mounted.

The oil temperature sensor **25** is mounted to the head cover **82** in a manner overlapping a mating portion **59** between the front shroud **57** and the side cover **58** in side view. Therefore, the oil temperature sensor **25** can be removed by removing only the side cover **58**, and then turning and loosening the oil temperature sensor **25** with a tool and inserting a hand into the inside from below the front shroud **57** and holding the oil temperature sensor **25**. Consequently, maintenance for the oil temperature sensor **25** can be easily done.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing a cylinder portion of the internal combustion engine, with the oil temperature sensor mounted, and its periphery.

The cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82** are provided at the upper portion of the cylinder portion **47** of the internal combustion engine **11**. The shoulder **82a** is formed at the upper right portion of the head cover **82**. The oil temperature sensor **25** is mounted to the shoulder **82a** from above. The sensor cord **85** is connected to an upper end of the oil temperature sensor **25**.

The lower wall **82b** forming the shoulder **82a** protrudes rightward. A side surface **82e** of the lower wall **82b** is substantially flush in a vehicle width direction with plural laterally-protruding fins **81a** of the cylinder head **81**, or protrudes slightly in the vehicle width direction beyond the fins **81a**.

The sensor cord **85** extends upwardly from the oil temperature sensor **25** and joins a sensor cord **102** that extends upwardly from an oxygen sensor **101** mounted to the collecting pipe **95** of the exhaust system **51**, and then extends to the main harness **86** (see FIG. 2) located further upward.

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing parts of the motorcycle **10**.

The oil tank **87** is disposed forward of the oil temperature sensor **25** mounted to the head cover **82**. The oil temperature sensor **25** and the oil tank **87** are laterally covered with the front shroud **57**. The oil temperature sensor **25** is further laterally covered with the side cover **58**. It is to be noted that reference numeral **106** denotes a gear change pedal included in a transmission.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 5, the oil tank **87** is disposed forward of the oil temperature sensor **25**. Thus, even when the operation of the internal combustion engine **11** is in a stopped state, the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82** are kept warm by radiation heat from the oil tank **87**. Therefore, when

the internal combustion engine **11** restarts, warming-up of the internal combustion engine **11** can be completed early, and the completion of the warming-up can be quickly detected by the oil temperature sensor **25**. Consequently, for example, in restarting the internal combustion engine **11**, the fast idle state of the internal combustion engine **11** can be shortened, thereby allowing improvement of fuel efficiency.

FIG. 6 is a right side view showing the internal combustion engine **11**.

The internal combustion engine **11** is an air-cooled power source including: the crankcase **46** also serving as a case for the transmission **12** that is integrally provided in the rear of the internal combustion engine **11**; and the cylinder portion **47** provided so as to extend upwardly from a front upper portion of the crankcase **46**. The cylinder portion **47** is composed of: a cylinder block **78** mounted to the front upper portion of the crankcase **46**; the cylinder head **81** mounted to an upper portion of the cylinder block **78**; and the head cover **82** mounted to an upper portion of the cylinder head **81**.

An axis **25a** of the oil temperature sensor **25** is offset by a distance **6** rearwardly of the vehicle body with respect to a cylinder axis **47a** that passes through the center of a cylinder bore (not shown) formed within the cylinder portion **47**.

An oil pump **111** is provided at a right portion of the crankcase **46**. The two oil tubes **96** and **97** are connected to the oil pump **111** through a tube connection **111a** formed on the crankcase **46**.

It is to be noted that reference numeral **113** denotes a crankshaft; reference numeral **114** denotes a drive sprocket that is mounted to the crankshaft **113**; reference numeral **116** denotes a camshaft; reference numeral **117** denotes a driven sprocket that is mounted to the camshaft **116**; reference numeral **118** denotes a timing chain that extends between the drive sprocket **114** and the driven sprocket **117**; reference numeral **121** denotes a crankshaft gear; reference signs **122** and **123** denote a main shaft and a countershaft that are included in the transmission **12**; and reference numeral **124** denotes a main shaft gear that is mounted to the main shaft **122** to mesh with the crank gear **121**.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken along line VII-VII of FIG. 6.

The oil pump **111** of the internal combustion engine **11** is composed of: a feed pump **131** that feeds oil into individual portions of the internal combustion engine **11** from the oil tank **87** (see FIG. 2); and a scavenging pump **132** that returns oil stored in an oil sump (not shown) provided at a lower end of the internal combustion engine **11** to the oil tank **87**. The feed pump **131** and the scavenging pump **132** have a common rotating shaft **133**. The rotating shaft **133** is mounted with a pump-side gear **134**. With the pump-side gear **134** meshing with a pump drive gear **136** mounted to one end of the crankshaft **113**, the crankshaft **113** rotates, thereby driving the feed pump **131** and the scavenging pump **132** through the pump drive gear **136** and the pump-side gear **134**. It is to be noted that reference numeral **137** denotes an AC generator provided on the other end of the crankshaft **113**.

The feed pump **131** forces the oil sucked up from the oil tank **87** to pass through an oil filter **141** provided in the crankcase **46**, and through oil passages **46c**, **78c**, and **81c** that are formed in the crankcase **46**, the cylinder block **78**, and the cylinder head **81**, respectively, into an oil storage portion **142** that is formed by the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82**. The oil is fed from the oil storage portion **142** to the camshaft **116** and its peripheral valve train.

FIG. 8 is a sectional view showing an upper portion of the cylinder portion **47** of the internal combustion engine **11**.

The oil storage portion **142** formed in a mating portion between the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82** is provided below the shoulder **82a** of the head cover **82**. The temperature of oil **140** stored in the oil storage portion **142** is detected by the oil temperature sensor **25** mounted to the shoulder **82a**.

The oil temperature sensor **25**, the lower wall **82b** of the shoulder **82a** of the head cover **82**, and the oil storage portion **142** located below the shoulder **82a** are provided in a dead space that is formed above the fins **81a** of the cylinder head **81** outwardly in the vehicle width direction of the vertical wall **82c** of the head cover **82**. Thus, it is possible to suppress the amount of protrusion that the oil temperature sensor **25**, the lower wall **82b**, and a sidewall **81p** of the cylinder head **81** which forms the oil storage portion **142**, protrude outwardly in the vehicle width direction (to the right in the drawing).

The oil temperature sensor **25** is composed of: a sensor base **25e** that is formed with a hexagonal portion **25c** for engaging a tool, and an externally threaded portion **25d**; a temperature detector **25f** that is formed in a manner protruding from the externally threaded portion **25d** to detect an oil temperature; and a connector **145** that is provided at an end of the hexagonal portion **25c** for connecting the sensor cord **85** (see FIG. 4). The externally threaded portion **25d** threadably engages an internal thread **82g** formed in the lower wall **82b** of the shoulder **82a**. The temperature detector **25f** is a portion inserted into the oil storage portion **142**. It is to be noted that reference numeral **146** denotes a seal member that is provided between the lower wall **82b** and the hexagonal portion **25c** for preventing oil leak.

Both ends of the camshaft **116** are rotatably supported by a pair of bearings **151** (the reference numeral **151** on one side is not shown) held by the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82**. The camshaft **116** is provided with a cam oil passage **116a** that extends axially. The oil storage portion **142** is filled with the oil **140** to be supplied in volume toward the camshaft **116**. The oil **140** in the oil storage portion **142** is supplied to the camshaft **116** and valve gears located at the periphery of the camshaft **116** through the cam oil passage **116a**.

A leading end surface **25h** of the temperature detector **25f** of the oil temperature sensor **25** is on the same level as the mating face **82p** of the head cover **82** with the cylinder head **81**. Also, the leading end surface **25h** is located by height H below a passage uppermost portion **116c** of the cam oil passage **116a** which is in its highest position.

Thus, for example, even when air bubbles formed by the mixing of gas, such as air, into the oil **140** in the oil storage portion **142** move from the oil storage portion **142** to the cam oil passage **116a** of the camshaft **116**, at least a portion of the temperature detector **25f**, on the side thereof on which the leading end surface **25h** is disposed, is constantly immersed in the oil **140**, so that the temperature of the oil **140** can be always accurately detected. Consequently, for example when the internal combustion engine **11** started in a cold state is in warming-up operation, it is possible to quickly detect with the oil temperature sensor **25** that the warming-up has been completed, that is, the oil temperature has reached a predetermined oil temperature, thereby allowing a reduction in the amount of warming-up time.

Particularly in general air-cooled internal combustion engines, as compared with water-cooled internal combustion engines, temperatures of an internal combustion engine in operation vary greatly among individual portions of the internal combustion engine. Also, changes in temperature after a stop of the internal combustion engine are likely to vary among individual portions of the internal combustion engine. Therefore, it is difficult to identify the temperature of the

internal combustion engine, and it is also difficult to select the mounting location of an oil temperature sensor that detects the oil temperature giving an indication of the temperature of the internal combustion engine.

In this embodiment, the oil temperature sensor **25** is provided in the oil storage portion **142** with a large capacity provided in the middle of the oil passage. The oil temperature sensor **25** detects the temperature of the oil **140** in the oil storage portion **142** that is filled with the oil **140** to be supplied in volume toward the camshaft **116**, and further, detects the temperature of oil in the oil storage portion **142** formed between the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82** located close to the combustion chamber of the internal combustion engine **11**. Therefore, the temperature of the oil **140** in the oil storage portion **142** can be identified as the typical temperature of the internal combustion engine **11** and can provide, for example, an indication of the warming-up state of the internal combustion engine **11**.

FIG. 9 is an illustration of the head cover **82**, wherein FIG. 9(A) is a plan view of parts of the head cover and FIG. 9(B) is a view in the direction of the arrow B in FIG. 9(A).

As shown in FIG. 9(A), the lower wall **82b** of the shoulder **82a** of the head cover **82** is formed in a substantially trapezoid shape in plan view. A seat portion **82j** for mounting the oil temperature sensor **25** is formed in the vicinity of one end of an upper base of the trapezoid. The internal thread **82g** is formed in the seat portion **82j** in a manner penetrating there-through.

As shown in FIG. 9(B), the lower wall **82b** has an uneven upper surface and a lower surface with a flat wall in side view. The seat portion **82j** is formed on a central protrusion **82k** that is formed in the center in the front-rear direction. The vertical wall **82c** is raised in the center, and gradually lowered with increasing distance forwardly or rearwardly from the center.

FIG. 10 is a plan view showing the essential parts of the cylinder head **81**.

An oil storage recess **81f** for forming the oil storage portion **142** (see FIG. 8) is formed in an upper surface **81e** of the cylinder head **81**, more specifically, a mating face **81m** of the cylinder head **81** with the head cover **82** (see FIG. 9(A)). The oil passage **81c** opens into a corner of the oil storage recess **81f**. The oil storage recess **81f** has an outline elongated in the vehicle-body front-rear direction, and thus it is possible to prevent the oil storage portion **142** from protruding greatly laterally (downwardly in the drawing) while ensuring the capacity of the oil storage portion **142** and suppress an increase in width of the cylinder portion **47** (see FIG. 6) of the internal combustion engine **11** (see FIG. 6). It is to be noted that reference numeral **155** denotes a knock-pin that is mounted to the cylinder head **81** for positioning the cylinder head **81** and the head cover **82**.

Referring back to FIG. 8, an oil storage recess **82m** having the same outline as the oil storage recess **81f** in plan view is also formed in a lower surface of the head cover **82**, more specifically, the mating face **82p**, for forming the oil storage portion **142** in cooperation with the above-described oil storage recess **81f**.

FIG. 11 is a sectional view taken along line XI-XI of FIG. 10.

The oil storage recess **81f** of the cylinder head **81** has a bottom surface **81h** formed with a raised portion **81j** that is raised above the bottom surface **81h**. The oil passage **81c** opens into an upper surface **81k** of the raised portion **81j**. In this manner, the oil passage **81c** opens into the upper surface **81k** of the raised portion **81j**, and therefore, for example when a foreign substance in oil enters the oil storage portion **142** (see FIG. 8) through the oil passage **81c**, the foreign substance

is allowed to drop onto the bottom surface **81h** of the oil storage recess **81f** under its own weight and accumulate therein. Thus, it is possible to prevent the foreign substance from moving to the side on which the camshaft **116** (see FIG. **8**) is disposed, corresponding to the downstream direction in which the oil in the oil storage portion **142** flows.

If the structure is such that the raised portion **81j** is not formed and the oil passage **81c** opens into the bottom surface **81h** of the oil storage recess **81f**, the foreign substance is likely to move with the flow of the oil in the oil storage portion **142** and reach individual portions of the valve train through the cam oil passage **116a** of the camshaft **116**.

As shown in FIGS. **2** to **5** described above, in the oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine **11** in which the oil temperature sensor **25** for detecting the temperature of oil is mounted to the cylinder portion **47** protruding upwardly from the crankcase **46**, the upper portion of the cylinder portion **47** is laterally covered with the body cover **44**. The head cover **82** is provided on the cylinder head **81** constituting the upper portion of the cylinder portion **47**. The upper portion of the head cover **82** is formed with the shoulder **82a** serving as a shoulder that is located below its periphery and protrudes laterally. The oil temperature sensor **25** is mounted to the shoulder **82a** inwardly in the vehicle width direction of the body cover **44**. Thus, the oil temperature sensor **25** can be protected by laterally covering it with the body cover **44**, thereby eliminating the need for a special protective member. Therefore, cost can be reduced. Furthermore, the oil temperature sensor **25** is mounted to the shoulder **82a** formed at the upper portion of the head cover **82**. Thus, the oil temperature sensor **25**, which is disposed at the upper portion of the shoulder **82a**, can be also protected from below by the shoulder **82a**, more specifically, the lower wall **82b** of the shoulder **82a**. In this manner, the oil temperature sensor **25** can be protected with simple structures such as the shoulder **82a** and the above-described existing body cover **44**.

Moreover, the oil temperature sensor **25** is covered with the body cover **44** and prevented from being exposed to the outside, thereby allowing an improvement in appearance. Further, since the oil temperature sensor **25** can be mounted to the shoulder **82a** from above and is prevented from protruding greatly laterally, the body cover **44** can be disposed close to the internal combustion engine **11**, thereby allowing miniaturization and downsizing of the vehicle body.

Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **6** to **8**, the camshaft **116** provided in the cylinder head **81** is provided, at one end thereof, with the driven sprocket **117** to which torque to the camshaft **116** is transmitted from the crankshaft **113**. Also, the oil temperature sensor **25** is disposed lateral to the driven sprocket **117**, in the vicinity of the periphery of one of the bearings **151** serving as a bearing portion that supports the camshaft **116**. Thus, the dead space formed lateral to the driven sprocket **117** in the vicinity of the periphery of the bearing **151** can be effectively used, and the oil temperature sensor **25** can be prevented from protruding laterally.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **8**, the temperature detector **25f** of the oil temperature sensor **25** is provided in the vertically-expanded oil storage portion **142** facing an end of the cam oil passage **116a** formed in the camshaft **116**. Thus, the oil storage portion **142** can be constantly filled with a volume of the oil **140** to be supplied to the camshaft **116**, thereby allowing accurate detection of the temperature of the oil **140** in the oil storage portion **142** and accurate control of the fast idle state or the like of the internal combustion engine **11**.

Also, the temperature detector **25f** of the oil temperature sensor **25** is located below an upper end (the passage uppermost portion **116c**) of the cam

shaft **116**. Thus, even if air bubbles accumulate in the cam oil passage **116a** or an upper portion of the oil storage portion **142**, the temperature detector **25f** of the oil temperature sensor **25** can detect the temperature of oil without being affected by the air bubbles, thereby allowing a further increase in the precision of detection of the temperature of the oil **140**.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. **3**, the body cover **44** includes the front shroud **57** and the side cover **58** serving as two covers separated in the vehicle-body front-rear direction, and the oil temperature sensor **25** is provided in the vicinity of a separated position of the front shroud **57** and the side cover **58**. Thus, by removing one of the covers (for example, the side cover **58**), maintenance for the oil temperature sensor **25** can be easily performed. In addition, since the oil temperature sensor **25** is provided in the vicinity of the separated position of the front shroud **57** and the side cover **58**, the maintenance can be performed from any side of the front shroud **57** and the side cover **58**, so that maintainability can be increased.

Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **2**, **4**, and **5**, the sensor cord **85** connected to the oil temperature sensor **25** extends upwardly from the oil temperature sensor **25** and is connected to the main harness **86** disposed along the body frame **13**, more specifically, the main frame **91**. Also, the oil temperature sensor **25** and the sensor cord **85** are covered from the vehicle-body front by the oil tank **87** serving as an auxiliary machine. Thus, there is no need to make allowance in the length of the sensor cord **85** from an upper end of the oil temperature sensor **25** to the main harness **86**, for example, for objects interfering with the sensor cord **85** from the vehicle-body front, and therefore the sensor cord **85** can be reduced in length.

Also, the auxiliary machine is the oil tank **87** for storing oil. Thus, even after the stop of the internal combustion engine **11**, the internal combustion engine **11** is kept warm by the radiation heat from the oil tank **87**. Therefore, atomization of the fuel supplied to the combustion chamber of the internal combustion engine **11** is promoted, thereby allowing an improvement in starting performance of the internal combustion engine **11**. Furthermore, the internal combustion engine **11**, especially in the mounting position of the oil temperature sensor **25** and its vicinity, is kept warm. Thus, in restarting the internal combustion engine **11**, a reduction in the temperature of the oil circulating through the internal combustion engine **11** can be prevented. Also, it is possible to accurately gain an understanding of the warming-up state of the internal combustion engine **11** on the basis of the oil temperature detected by the oil temperature sensor **25**. Consequently, it is possible to quickly detect, with the oil temperature sensor **25**, when the warming-up of the internal combustion engine **11** has been completed, thereby allowing a reduction in the amount of time for warming-up operation.

It should be understood that the above-described embodiment is given to illustrate an aspect of the present invention, and various modifications and applications may be arbitrarily made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The case where the invention is applied to the motorcycle **10** has been described, however, the invention is not limited thereto, but also is applicable to various saddle-ride type vehicles in addition to the motorcycles. It should be noted that examples of the saddle-ride type vehicle include general vehicles in which a rider sits astride a vehicle body, and include not only motorcycles (including motor-assisted bicycles), but also three-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles classified as ATVs (All Terrain Vehicles).

I claim:

1. An oil temperature sensor mounting structure for an internal combustion engine of a vehicle, comprising:

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a crankcase,
 a cylinder portion protruding upwardly from said crank-
 case, said cylinder portion comprising an upper portion,
 a body cover covering said upper portion of said cylinder
 portion,
 a head cover provided on a cylinder head constituting said
 upper portion of said cylinder portion, said head cover
 comprising an upper portion including a shoulder, and
 an oil temperature sensor for detecting temperature of oil,
 said oil temperature sensor being mounted to said cyl-
 5 nder portion,
 wherein said shoulder of said head cover is located below
 a periphery of the head cover and protruding laterally;
 and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is mounted to the
 shoulder inward in a vehicle width direction of said body
 cover.

2. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle, according to claim
 1,
 wherein said cylinder head is provided with a camshaft,
 said camshaft being provided at one end thereof with a
 driven sprocket to which torque to said camshaft is trans-
 mitted from said crankshaft; and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is disposed lateral to
 said driven sprocket, in the vicinity of a periphery of a
 bearing portion that supports said camshaft.

3. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 2, wherein said oil temperature sensor includes a temperature
 detector, said temperature detector being provided in a verti-
 cally-expanded oil storage portion facing an end of an oil
 passage formed in the camshaft.

4. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 3, wherein said temperature detector of the oil temperature
 sensor is located below an upper end of said oil passage of
 said camshaft.

5. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 1,
 wherein said body cover includes a front shroud and a side
 cover separated in a vehicle-body front-rear direction,
 and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is provided in the
 vicinity of a separated position of said front shroud and
 said side cover.

6. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 2,
 wherein said body cover includes a front shroud and a side
 cover separated in a vehicle-body front-rear direction,
 and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is provided in the
 vicinity of a separated position of said front shroud and
 said side cover.

7. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 3,
 wherein said body cover includes a front shroud and a side
 cover separated in a vehicle-body front-rear direction,
 and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is provided in the
 vicinity of a separated position of said front shroud and
 said side cover.

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8. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 4,
 wherein said body cover includes a front shroud and a side
 cover separated in a vehicle-body front-rear direction,
 and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor is provided in the
 vicinity of a separated position of said front shroud and
 said side cover.

9. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 1,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord
 are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-
 body front.

10. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 2,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord
 are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-
 body front.

11. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 3,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord
 are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-
 body front.

12. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 4,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord
 are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-
 body front.

13. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 5,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and
 wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord
 are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-
 body front.

14. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the
 internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim
 6,
 wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature
 sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sen-
 sor and is connected to a main harness along a body
 frame of the vehicle, and

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wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-body front.

15. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 7,

wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sensor and is connected to a main harness along a body frame of the vehicle, and

wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-body front.

16. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 8,

wherein a sensor cord connected to said oil temperature sensor extends upwardly from said oil temperature sensor and is connected to a main harness along a body frame of the vehicle, and

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wherein said oil temperature sensor and said sensor cord are covered with an auxiliary machine from a vehicle-body front.

17. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 9, wherein said auxiliary machine is an oil tank that stores the oil.

18. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 10, wherein said auxiliary machine is an oil tank that stores the oil.

19. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 11, wherein said auxiliary machine is an oil tank that stores the oil.

20. The oil temperature sensor mounting structure for the internal combustion engine of the vehicle according to claim 12, wherein said auxiliary machine is an oil tank that stores the oil.

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